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by

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## GUDANDJI

E. F. AGUAS

### 0. INTRODUCTION

Gudandji (alternative spelling Kutandji) appears to be a member of the Wambayan family of the Barkly Tablelands in the Northern Territory. The exact nature of its relationship to the other members of this family has not yet been established. It used to be spoken along the head of the coastal slope from Tanumbirini south-east to approximately the heads of the MacArthur River, Kilgour River, and Wallow; to the west to the head of Newcastle Creek and to the south as far as Anthony Lagoon.

N. Chadwick has collected 200-300 cards and good grammatical material on tapes and a manuscript entitled "Gudanji word list and phrases" of seven pages (1967) is held at the University of New England. He also reports that the language is breaking up so rapidly in its original location that in his opinion further study seems useless there. It is therefore fortunate that surviving speakers of it could be located as far away as Palm Island.

### 1. PHONOLOGY

#### 1.1. The Phonemes

##### 1.1.1. *The Consonants*

- /b/ A bilabial lightly voiced stop, unaspirated in all instances. It occurs as syllable/word initial, but not as syllable word final.
- /d/ A lightly voiced dento-alveolar stop, unaspirated in all instances. It occurs as word/syllable initial, as syllable final, but not as word final.
- /d̥/ A voiced retroflex stop, unaspirated in all instances. It occurs as syllable initial but not as word initial nor as syllable/word final.
- /dj/ A voiced alveo-palatal stop, unaspirated in all instances. It occurs as syllable/word initial but not

as syllable/word final.

- /g/ A lightly voiced velar stop, unaspirated in all instances. It occurs as syllable/word initial, very rarely as syllable final, but not as word final.
- /l/ A voiced lateral continuant. It occurs as syllable/word initial and as syllable/word final.
- /l̥/ A voiced lateral retroflex. It occurred quite rarely in the present corpus and only as a syllable initial but not as syllable/word final nor as word initial.
- /lj/ A voiced palatalised lateral. It occurs as syllable/initial but not as word initial nor as syllable/word final.
- /m/ A voiced nasal bilabial. It occurs as syllable/word final/initial.
- /n/ A voiced alveolar nasal. It occurs as syllable/word final/initial. It clusters with /w/ as in [-wn-].
- /nj/ A palatalised voiced alveolar nasal. It occurs as syllable/word initial but not as syllable/word final.
- /ŋ/ A voiced nasal velar. It occurs as syllable/word initial/final.
- /r/ A voiced alveolar trill. It occurs as syllable/initial/final, but not as word initial/final.
- /r̥/ A voiced alveolar retroflex. It occurs as syllable initial/final but not as word initial/final.
- /y/ A voiced alveolar semi-vowel. It occurs as syllable/word initial but not as syllable/word final.
- /w/ A voiced bilabial semi-vowel. It occurs as syllable/word initial and as syllable/final but not as word final. It clusters with /n/ as in [-wn].

### 1.1.2. *The Vowels*

- /i/ A high tense front vowel. It occurs as a syllable peak, as an initial syllable without onset or coda, as a word initial, and as syllable word final, but not as a medial syllable initial. [e] is a lower case allophone.
- /a/ A lax mid vowel. It occurs as a syllable peak, as an initial syllable without onset or coda, as word initial/final, but not as a medial syllable initial.
- /u/ A high tense back vowel. It occurs as a syllable

peak, as word initial, but not as a medial syllable initial. [o] is a lower case allophone.

### 1.1.3. *The Diphthongs*

/ui/ guiga malangun 'fire'

/ai/ gadai djala 'animal'.

## 1.2. *The Syllable in Gudandji*

### 1.2.1. *Word-initial Syllables*

- |     |       |  |           |
|-----|-------|--|-----------|
| (1) | CVC-  | <u>n</u> junga                         | 'hair'    |
|     |       | <u>ɲ</u> andjala                       | 'tongue'  |
| (2) | CV-   | <u>b</u> amara                         | 'mouth'   |
|     |       | <u>w</u> aba                           | 'skin'    |
| (3) | VC-   | <u>u</u> lgale                         | 'tail'    |
|     |       | <u>a</u> ɲgare                         | 'east'    |
| (4) | CVCC- | <u>g</u> <u>a</u> <u>w</u> <u>ɲ</u> ga | 'opossum' |

### 1.2.2. *Inter-syllabic Syllables*

- |     |       |                     |         |
|-----|-------|---------------------|---------|
| (1) | -CVC- | mana <u>ɲ</u> ga    | 'river' |
|     |       | bun <u>a</u> rma    | 'fruit' |
| (2) | -CV-  | bul <u>ɲ</u> ugudju | 'small' |
|     |       | gam <u>b</u> ada    | 'sun'   |
| (3) | -VC-  | none                |         |
| (4) | -V-   | none                |         |

### *Word-final Syllables*

- |     |       |                      |                |
|-----|-------|----------------------|----------------|
| (1) | -CVC- | marubaɲan <u>man</u> | 'like'         |
|     |       | gaid <u>bin</u>      | 'not'/'no'     |
| (2) | -CV   | wu <u>ɲ</u>          | 'all together' |
|     |       | gudja <u>ra</u>      | 'two'          |
| (3) | -VC   | none                 |                |
| (4) | -V    | none                 |                |



## 2. FRAGMENTARY GRAMMAR

**2.1. The Noun and the Noun Phrase.** The noun is a base + an affix.

**2.1.1.** [-ni] may mark the subject of a verb.

- (a) dabara ṇandji giriya-ni maṇanma  
meat her woman cook  
'The woman is cooking the meat.'
- (b) giriya-ni-ṇo ṇandji wagudbi buljigudji waladji  
woman hers wash little do  
'The woman is washing the child.'
- (c) djuwa-ni-ya guṛidbina  
man good  
'The man is good.'

**2.1.2.** [-yini] may mark a noun to signal that which is owned.

- (a) ṇaru - wardi djandji-yini  
mine dog  
'This dog is mine.'
- (b) djandji-yini djandji wawwnu gudjaibi bulanimanima  
dog dog white fight tomorrow  
(?)  
'My dog will fight tomorrow.'

**2.1.3.** [-na] may mark a noun for 'this'/'that' ....

- (a) gulaya-na  
head  
'this head'
- (b) nana giriya-na guṛidbina mira  
this woman good see  
'This woman is good, see?'

**2.1.3.1.** [nana] is 'this'/'that' as appositives to the noun.

- (a) nana midjina gudgudbinagudbi gabigagamidbi  
this white woman not laugh  
'This white woman is not laughing.'
- (b) gulayana nana gula ṇanga  
head these head his/hers  
'these ... their heads'

**2.1.3.2.** [inja] is also 'this'/'that' which is owned.

- (a) djuwa inja-nidju garema waṇara  
man that song do  
'That man is singing.'



2.1.4. [-nga] may mark a noun to indicate possessor.

- (a) gangudji waladji nenengiya djuwa-nga  
 many children belong to(?) man  
 'Many children belong to that man.'
- (b) barawyana nayanga managiya midjina-nga  
 house hers belong to(?) white woman  
 'The house belongs to the white woman.'
- (c) gangudji djandji nanagi giriya-nga  
 many dogs belong to(?) woman  
 'Many dogs belong to that woman.'

2.1.4.1. [-warda] may mark a noun to indicate ownership of state, condition, action.

- (a) gangud bale gamidbi djuwa-warda -manbi  
 many they laugh men  
 'The men are in a state of laughter.'
- (b) djuwa-warda-mandi winidbi wanara  
 men sing corroboree-like  
 'The men are in a state of singing.'

2.1.5. [-gi/-ga/-gu] may mark a noun to signal purposiveness.

- (a) djuwa-gi-ninga guda  
 man sick  
 'The man is sick.'
- (b) djuwa-ga-meina baladji  
 man hungry  
 'The man is hungry.'
- (c) djuwa-gu gabi gamidbi  
 man not laugh  
 'The man is not laughing.'

2.1.6. [-ma] may mark a noun for plural number. In the present corpus it was confined to non-human animate things.

- (a) djandjigini-ma nanjadjuwal minguni  
 dogs bark last night  
 'The dogs have been barking last night.'

2.1.6.1. [-man] may mark a noun for plural number. In the present corpus this was confined to humans.

- (a) gangud bale gamidbi djuwararda-man-bi  
 many they laugh men  
 'They - the men - are laughing.'

- (b) gangud bale niya gundji guridjin-man-de-ya mira  
 many they they good see  
 'They are good, see?'

### 2.1.7. Residues

#### 2.1.7.1. [-bi]

- (a) gangud bale gamidbi djuwawardaman-bi  
 many they laugh men  
 'The men are laughing.'

#### 2.1.7.2. [-di]

- (a) gangud bale-niya gundji guridjinman-di-ya mira  
 many they good see  
 'They are good.'

#### 2.1.7.3. [-ri]

- (a) djuwawardamandi-ri baladji  
 men hungry  
 'The men will be hungry.'

#### 2.1.7.4. [-ya]

- (a) (See 2.1.7.2.(a) above.)

### 2.1.8. Summary of Co-occurrence of Noun Suffixes

#### 2.1.8.1. [-ni]

- (a) -ni-ya  
 (b) -ni-dju

#### 2.1.8.2. [-gi/-ga]

- (a) -gi-ni-ŋ-ga  
 (b) -ga-mei-na  
 (c) -gi-ni-ma

#### 2.1.8.3. [-man]

- (a) -man-di-ya

## 2.2. The Pronoun and the Pronominal Phrase

The pronoun is base + obligatory affix ± an optional affix.

2.2.1. The pronominal bases are [ŋa-] (sg.) and [ŋu-] (pl.) first person; and [ŋa-] for second and third persons

singular. A tentatively postulated base for the third person plural is [iri-].

2.2.2. The pronouns in the nominative case are:

I	ŋagu
we	ŋulu
you (sg.)	ŋangi
he/she	ŋandji
they	iri/iru

2.2.2.1. There was some difficulty in establishing the second and third persons singular pronouns since the informant almost always chose to give the forms 'this woman/man here'.

2.2.3. The pronouns in the genitive case are:

mine	ŋaru-waɽdi/ŋaru-waɽda
your (sg.)	ŋaŋga
his/her	ŋaŋga/niŋga
theirs	iriŋga

2.2.3.1. [-ŋga] marked all pronouns in the corpus for possessive except the first person.

- (a) ganbibale iri-ŋga guda ginbiya  
                   theirs sick  
 'Illness is theirs.'

2.2.3.2. [-waɽda] was limited in the present corpus to third and first person singular.

- (a) ŋarga-waɽda gula  
     my head  
 (b) ŋaŋga-waɽda gula  
     his head

2.2.4. [nana] is 'this'/'that'.

- (a) nana guri bagidgana  
     this good not  
 'This one is not good.'  
 (b) nana midjidjina baladjigana  
     this white woman hungry  
 'This white woman is hungry.'

2.2.4.1. [yana] was translated by the informant as 'so that

is ....'

- (a) yana ɲaŋga nidja  
that your name  
'So that's your name!'
- (b) yananiyaba ɲaɲi gaigai nidja  
that your husband name  
'So that's your husband's name!'

2.2.5. [-ya/-niya] may mark a pronoun for emphasis.

- (a) iri-ya-gundji gagare baladji  
they hungry  
'They are hungry.'
- (b) gangud bale-niya gundji guɾidjinmandiya mira  
many they good see  
'They are good, see?'

2.2.6. [-dji] may mark a pronoun to signal joint/common participation in an action/condition.

- (a) inja djandji irugan-dji  
these dogs they  
'They own the dogs jointly.'
- (b) ɲaruwar-dji djandjidjandjin ɲan-dji-niya  
mine dogs yours  
'You and I together own the dogs.'

2.2.7. [-ga/-gul] may mark a pronoun for purposiveness or intent.

- (a) iriya-gu-ndji - ga-ga-re baladji  
they hungry  
'They are hungry for food.'

2.2.8. Certain pronominal forms and affixes in interrogative structures deserve attention.

2.2.8.1. [-nji/-nja] may mark [indjan] 'where' to signal a general undefined direction.

- (a) indjanini-nja migulugbi  
whereabouts live  
'Where do you live?'
- (b) indjana-nji mamaronnayaru  
where come from  
'Where did you come from?'

2.2.8.2. [-ru] may mark [wundju] 'where' to signal distance from here.

- (a) wundjuwunjuya-ru  
       where  
       'Where are you going?'  
 (b) (See 2.2.8.1.(b) above.)

2.2.8.3. [-ni/-na] may mark [indja] 'who' for emphasis as in 'this your ...'.

- (a) indja-ni-n   ŋaŋi   mabai  
       who               your   father  
       'Who is your father?'  
 (b) indja-na   ŋaŋina   indjaga-na   ŋaŋina   mira   gudjinja  
       who       your       who               your       see   mother  
       'Who is your mother?'

2.2.8.4. [-gu/-ga] may mark [indja] 'who' and [wundju] 'what' for purposiveness.

- (a) wundju-gu-n-dja   manidjin   nidja  
       what               call       name  
       'What is your name?'  
 (b) (See 2.2.8.3.(b) for [indja-ga-na].)

2.2.8.5. [-dja] may mark [wundju] 'what' to signal 'what all together'.

- (a) (See 2.2.8.4.(a).)

2.2.8.6. [njuri/njuru] seems to be a pronominal form confined only to 'yes'/'no' questions.

- (a) wayal   njuri   balidji   maŋanmi  
       Int   you       hungry   eat  
       'Are you hungry?'  
 (b) wayal   njuru   marabuŋa   djandji  
       Int   you       like       dogs  
       'Do you like dogs?'

2.2.8.7. [ŋaŋi] seems to be a possessive pronominal second person form confined only to interrogative structures.

- (a) indjan   walamandi   ŋaŋi  
       where   all               yours  
       'Where is your family?'  
 (b) indjanin   ŋaŋi   mabai  
       who       your   father  
       'Who is your father?'

2.2.9. [-wulu/-lu/bala] may mark a pronoun to signal 'all together'.

- (a) gudjai irugu-lu djandji wurulunga gudjaibi  
fight they dogs all together fight  
'The dogs are fighting.'
- (b) gulano-wulu gamidbi nana giriya  
we-two all together laugh this woman  
'We all together are laughing.'
- (c) gangud-bala-ni wiri mananmi  
many they happy eat  
'They all are happy and eating.'

## 2.2.10. Summary of Co-occurrence of Pronoun Suffixes

### 2.2.10.1. [-ga/-gu]

- (a) -gu-ndji/-ndja
- (b) -ga-na

### 2.2.10.2. [-ni/-na]

- (a) -ni-nja
- (b) -ni-n
- (c) -na-nji

### 2.2.10.3. [-ya]

- (a) -ya-ru

### 2.2.10.4. [-dji]

- (a) -dji-niya

## 2.3. The Verb and the Verb Phrase

The verb is base + an affix.

2.3.1. It was not possible to establish the aspect system of Gudandji. Perhaps the following examples might illustrate part of the difficulty.

- (a) ngangi midjinano gunidju wagara  
you white woman sing corroboree-like  
'You are singing a song.'
- (b) ngangi giriyan gunidju wagara bulanimanima  
you woman sing corroboree tomorrow  
'You will sing tomorrow.'



- (c) ... wulumu      ɲanɲa mandidjanima  
all-together bark last night  
'They (the dogs) barked last night.'
- (d) djandji wuluwulu      ɲanɲa wulu bulanimanima  
dogs all-together bark all tomorrow  
'They (the dogs) will bark tomorrow.'

2.3.2. [-wala] may mark a verb or a verbalised form, plural.

- (a) djandji-ginima ɲanɲadju-wala mandidjanima  
dog bark last night  
muranbaniminmuranbani  
state/condition of being noisy(?)  
'The dog has been barking last night.'
- (b) djaruwadjaru-wala maru-wa djaruwaɲɲa  
heavy get in hand heavy  
'It's heavy; I can't get it in hand.'

2.3.3. [-bi] may mark a transitive verb.

- (a) djandjinidjandji wawunu gudjai-bi bulanimanima  
dog white fight tomorrow  
'The white dog will fight (the other) tomorrow.'
- (b) djuwanigani nidjunid-bi waɲara  
man sing corroboree-like  
'The man is singing (a song) corroboree-like.'
- (c) indjanininja migulug-bi  
where live  
'Whereabouts do you live?'

2.3.4. [-dju] may mark a verb to indicate action jointly participated in.

- (a) djuwa inja nid-dju -garema waɲara  
man this sang corroboree-like  
'This man sang corroboree-like.' (Corroboree singing  
is group singing.)
- (b) djandji - ginima ɲanɲa-dju-wala  
dogs bark  
'The dogs/dog have/has been barking (toget  
others).'

2.3.5. [-ya] may mark a verb to emphasize a negative element - something like 'yes, it is not the case that...'



- (a) gabun-wundi-gabun-wunda gaidbi maṇanma - ya  
 not (?) not eat yes  
 'Yes, I have not eaten.'

**2.3.6.** [-min] may mark a verb to signal 'state/condition of being...'.  
 being...'

- (a) wayal njuri balidji maṇan-min  
 Int you hungry eat  
 'Are you in a state of hunger?'
- (b) djandji-ginima ṽanṽadjuwala mandidjanima  
 dog bark last night  
 muranbani-min  
 state of being noisy (?)  
 'The dog has been in a state of noisiness last night.'

**2.3.7.** [-wa] may mark a verb to signal 'away from'.

- (a) djaruwadjaruwala maru-wa djaruwaṽṽa  
 heavy get in hand heavy  
 'It's heavy; I can't get it in hand.'

**2.4. Reduplication** involves either a reduplication of a part or the whole of a certain form. In all cases of reduplication the aim seems to be one of signalling emphasis, intensity, frequency, repetition.

**2.4.1. In Modifiers**

- (a) gudgudbina from gudbi 'not'  
 (b) djaruwaninadjruwanina from djaruwa 'heavy'  
 (c) gabunwundigabunwunda from gabunwundi 'never'

**2.4.2. In Pronouns**

- (a) wuluwulu  
 (b) wurulu from wulu 'all together'

**2.4.3. In Interrogatives**

- (a) yanulyanulyima from yanul 'when'  
 (b) wundjuwundjuvaro from wundju 'where'  
 (c) indjana...indja from indja 'who'

## 2.5. Sentence Structure

2.5.1. The equational sentence is usually **N + Mod**, **Mod + N** or simply **N**.

- (a) naruwardi djandjini  
mine dog  
'This dog is mine.'
- (b) ngangawarda  
his  
'Those boots are his.'

2.5.2. The intransitive verb sentence structure is usually **N + V**.

- (a) giriya ngandji nidju wagara  
woman she sing corroborree-like  
'The woman is singing.'
- (b) djandji wuluwulu nganga wulu bulinamanimaga  
dogs all together bark all tomorrow  
'The dogs will bark tomorrow.'

2.5.3. The transitive verb sentence structure is usually **N<sub>subj</sub> + V + N<sub>obj</sub>** or **N<sub>subj</sub> + obj + V** (the first order being more common in the present corpus).

- (a) giriya niqima mananma dabari mandiya-minquni  
woman cook meat last night  
'The woman cooked the meat last night.'
- (b) giriyan ngandji wagudbi buljigidji-waladji  
woman she wash title child  
'The woman is washing the baby.'
- (c) dabara ngandji giriyani mananma  
meat she woman cook  
'The woman is cooking the meat.'

2.5.4. The sentence with a negative element is usually **N + Neg + V ± Mod**.

- (a) midjidjina - gabinya gaidbi mananma  
white woman not eat  
'The white woman is not eating.'
- (b) ngapura gaidbin maninma mandidjanima  
I not eat yesterday  
'I did not eat yesterday.'

2.5.4.1. It would seem that [gaidbi] negated the verb while [gabi/gabul] negated the N.

- (a) midjidjina gabinya gaidbi maṇanma  
white woman not not eat  
'The white woman is not eating.'
- (b) gabi ṇuludji gaidbi maṇinma ṇuluwanji  
not we not eat we  
'We are not eating.'
- (c) ṇaṇu gabi gamidbi  
I not laugh  
'I am not laughing (but those girls over there are).'
- (d) ṇuluwano gabu ṇuludji gamidbi  
we not we laugh  
'We are not laughing (but they are).'

2.5.4.2. The use of [bagid] in the present corpus is illustrated by its one occurrence where it was used by the informant to negate [guri] 'good'.

- (a) nana guri bagid-gana  
this good not  
'This one is not good.'

2.5.5. The 'when' question is usually **Int** ( $\pm$  **N**) + **V**.

- (a) yaṇulu njuduwa  
when away  
'When are you going away?'
- (b) yaṇuluyaṇulyimawan ṇinyima gudjigai  
when you born  
'When were you born?'

2.5.6. The 'where' (place where something/somebody is) question is usually **Int** ( $\pm$  **N**) ( $\pm$  **V**).

- (a) indjanininja migulugbi  
where live  
'Where do you live?'
- (b) indjanwalamandi ṇaṇi  
where all yours  
'Where is your family?'

2.5.6.1. The 'where' (direction of coming or going) question is usually **Int** ( $\pm$  **N**) + **V**.

- (a) wundjuwunjuyaro  
where go  
'Where are you going?'

2.5.7. The 'who' question is usually **Int + N**.

- (a) indjanin ɲaɲi mabai  
       who       your father  
       'Who is your father?'
- (b) indjana ɲaɲina indjagana ɲaɲina mira gudjinja  
       who       your    who       your    see    mother  
       'Who is your mother?'

2.5.8. The 'what' question is usually **Int + N**. **Int** = wundju.

- (a) wundjugundja manidjin nidja  
       what       call       name  
       'What is your name?'

2.5.9. The 'why' question is **Int + N + V**.

- (a) wundu-injiman njani marubunman maɲinma  
       why       you(?) like       eat  
       'Why do you like to eat?'

2.5.10. The 'yes'/'no' question is usually **Int + N + V**.

- (a) wayal njuri guridbina mira  
       **Int**   you   good       see  
       'Are you good?'
- (b) wayal njuri balidji maɲanmin  
       **Int**   you   hungry   eat  
       'Are you hungry?'
- (c) wayal njuru marubuna djandji  
       **Int**   you   like       dogs  
       'Do you like dogs?'

### 3. SOME MINIMAL AND SUB-MINIMAL PAIRS IN GUDANDJI

mulu	eye	wulandji	snake
gula	head	waladji	child
djaga	thigh	wumandji	dingo
ɲaɲa	foot	wulandji	snake
waba	skin	wara	face
wara	face	nara	digging stick

damara	coolamin	ṇaṅga	his
ḅamara	mouth	njuṅga	hair
gumara	leg	mangilji	tail
ḅamara	mouth	djuguli	boomerang
manuga	ear	njuṅga	hair
ṇaṅga	his	muna	cold ashes
djuṛuma	belly	wanami	sea
adjudama	kangaroo	warāmi	water
ganduru	leg	djamba	ground
margulu	egg	dimba	sky
wura wura	wood	djumbala	European clothes
warā	face	gambada	sun
gula	head	njuṅga	hair
guda	rock	ṇaṅga	your
wanda	grass	linga	chest
gunda	tree	laṅga	north
warā	face	margulu	egg
garu	bark of tree	magura	wind
ganawa	long	djuguli	boomerang
garaga	short	yugala	smoke
male	fat	djuguli	boomerang
-bale	(plural marker)	mangilji	scales
guru	round	djarma	shield
garu	bark of tree	damara	coolamin
-warda	(possessive marker)	margulu	egg
warā	face	bargu	fighting stick

woindjira	leaf	wir mani	to be happy
windira	root	gir ya-ni	wom n
gaguyi	fish	mai bi	to kill
gangudji	far	gaidbi	not/no
buljugudju	small	ɲulu i	we together
buljigudji	skinny	buljugudju	small
djargura	white	njuri	you (interrogative)
ɖjundura	brown	guri	good
bamara	mouth	ɲulu	we
damara	coolamin	njuri	you (interrogative)
ɲanmara	red	ɲulu	we
idjugi	boy	wulu	all together
gudj gi	two men	lidja	teeth
ɲanɲa	to bark	niɖja	name
ɲanɲa	your	ɲaidbi	to kill
		gamidb	to laugh

#### 4. PARTIAL VOCABULARY

##### 4.1. Parts of the Human Bod

arm	djalo	hair	njuŋga
back	durindja	hand	maɲa
beard	yamanguma	head	gula
belly	djuruma	knee	baŋgera
blood	ɲulja	eg	ganduru/gumara
hest	linga	mouth	bamara
ar	manuga	neck	birumanma
eye	mulu	ncse	galama
f -ce	wara	shoulder	malaɲandji
foot	djaɲa	skin	waba

teeth	lidja
thigh	djaga
tongue	nandjala

#### 4.2. Animals and Parts of an Animal Body

animal	gadai djala	horse	wonana
back of a dog	durindja	kangaroo	adjudama
bird	dulaidji	leg of a dog	ganduru
dingo	womandji	opossum	gawnga
dog	djandji	scales of a fish	mangilji
egg	margulu	snake	wolandji
feather	madarda	tail of a dog	ulgale yama
fish	gaguyi	wallaby	babali
fur	wayamu		

#### 4.3. Implements

blunt knife	njunjunga	fighting stick	bargu
boomerang	djuguli	sharp knife	wurumbilji
coolamin	damara	shield	djarma
digging stick	nara	spear	mugura
European clothes	djumbala	spear thrower	galega

#### 4.4. Other Things in the Environment

ashes (cold)	muja	little stick	bulugudju gunda
ashes (hot)	galajargu	moon	yagawe
bark of tree	garu	mountain	maluwa gudanja
big stick	mala gunda	river	manajga
fire	djaun/guiga malajgun	rock	guda
flower	yirga	root	windirā
fruit	bunarma	sand	djamba
grass	wanda	sea	wanami
ground	djamba	sky	dimba
leaf	woundjira	smoke	yugala
		star	djingidji



stone	bulugudju guda	vegetable	qalenma
sun	gambada	water	warami
tree	gunda	wind	magura
		wood	wurawura gunda

#### 4.5. Directions, Distances, Physical Descriptions, Colours

east	angagara	round	gurugula
north	larğa	short	garaga
south	yundiwi	skinny	buljigudji
west	bayamo	small	buljugudju
big	djilji	straight	gana widjuwa
far	gangudji	square	yaramba
fat	male	brown	djundjura
heavy	djaruwa	black	qumudji
long	ganawa	red	qanmara
near	ganagidjana	white	djargura

#### 4.6. Amount, Number, Time

few	gudjara
many	gangunja/gangudji
nothing	gabi
one	gandawgi
two	gudjara
three	murgunga
last night	mandidjanima
tomorrow	bulanimanima
yesterday	nidjininima

#### 4.7. People

boy	idjugi	man	djuwa
child	waladji	mother	guyunji
father	mabai	woman	giriya
girl	walaja		

#### 4.8. Actions

to be bad/cheeky	balanjudji
to bark	nan̪a
to come	(?) mamaron
to eat	man̪anma
to dwell/to live in	migulugbi
to fight	gudjai
to be good	guridbina
to go away	(?) njuduwa/wandada
to be hungry	baladji
to kill	maidbi
to laugh	gamidbi
to like something/someone	marubuŋa
to rejoice	wiri
to sing	nidbi nidju
to sing corroboree-like	wan̪ara
to talk	man̪aluwe
to wash	wagudbi

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## THE DALY RIVER LANGUAGES: A SURVEY

D. T. TRYON

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\*

The Daly River languages have been touched from the point of view of linguistic research. A. Capell<sup>1</sup> and Father Flynn<sup>2</sup> have made notes on some of the languages, but no attempt at language and dialect classification has been made. W.E.H. Stanner<sup>3</sup> made a detailed study of the area from an anthropological viewpoint and his comments in the preparation of this paper have been most valuable.

The aim of this paper is to present a preliminary classification of the languages from Darwin South to the Moyle River west of the Stuart Highway. Wordlists were taken in twenty-one dialects/languages and not less than 150 items were compared as a means of classification. The items chosen were the most basic ones because of their high level of retention. Wordlists were unable to be collected in Yunggor, Warat and Laragia. These languages will be investigated in the near future and have been tentatively classified on structural grounds, and geographical proximity.

The names of the languages/dialects are given together with variant names. These are then divided into language and dialect on the basis of shared cognates. Sixty five per

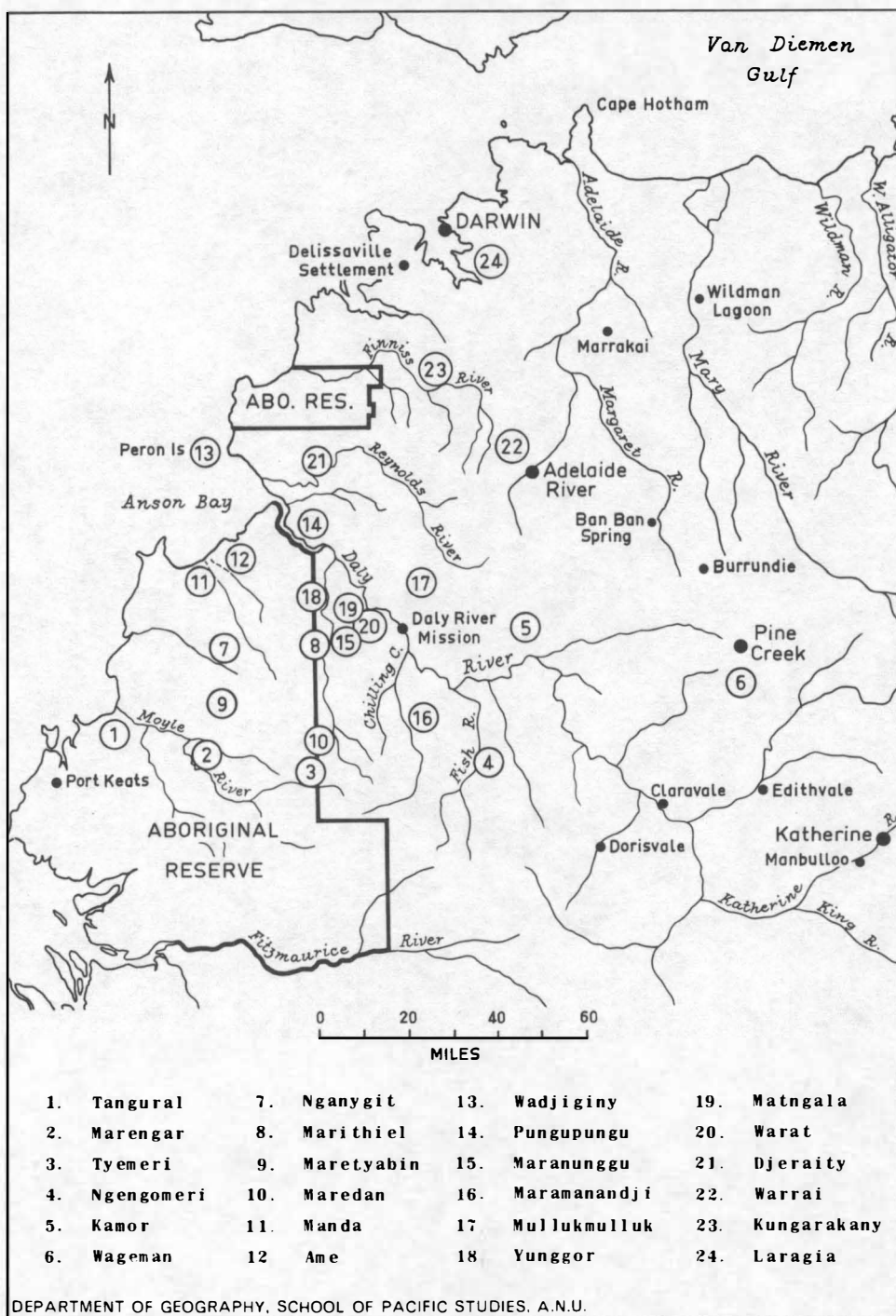
cent has been taken as the division between language and dialect, as such a percentage of shared cognates is accompanied by structural similarities of an even higher order. Wurm and Laycock<sup>4</sup> posited 81% as the division between language and dialect in New Guinea, but the relationship between shared cognates and structural similarities has been established as lower in New Guinea languages than in Australian ones.

The languages/dialects of the Daly River area, see map for location, are as follows:

1. Tangural	>	N. 60 <sup>5</sup>
2. Marengar		
3. Tymeri (Moil)		
4. Ngengomeri (Marewumiri)		N. 64
5. Kamor		N. 27
6. Wageman		N. 89
7. Nganygit	>	N: 57
8. Marithiel (Brinken)		
9. Maretyabin		
10. Maredan		
11. Manda (Wogaity)		N. 98
12. Ame (Amijangal)		N. 3
13. Wadjiginy		N. 88
14. Pungupungu		N. 6
15. Maranunggu		N. 56
16. Maramanandji		N. 55
17. Mullukmulluk		N. 51
18. Yunggor		N. 47
19. Matngala		N. 49
20. Warat		
21. Djeraity		N. 20
22. Warrai		N. 94
23. Kungarakany		N. 38
24. Laragia		N. 48

(a) In the Moil (N. 60) area, there are three languages/dialects: Tangural, Marengar, and Tymeri.

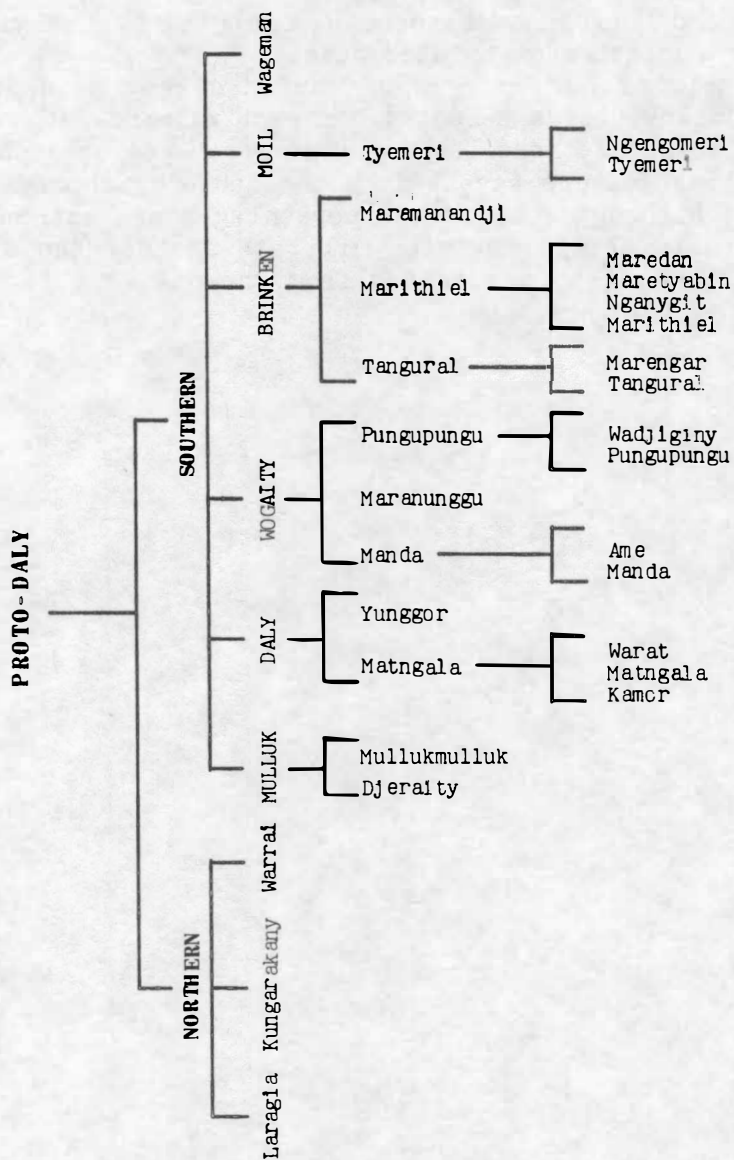
(b) Brinken (N. 57) has four dialects: Marithiel, Maretyabin, Nganygit, and Maredan.



THE DALY RIVER LANGUAGES (AREA N) - D. T. TRYON

(c) Wogaity (N. 98) is in fact non-existent. This term is purely geographical, including any coastal dweller from the Moyle River to Darwin, regardless of language or tribe.

The above languages are divided into language and dialect as follows:



The lowest level represents dialect, while the level above it represents language, the division being made on criteria discussed above.

The division into language and dialect is a preliminary division subject to revision as more detailed analyses of each of the languages are undertaken. The present division is intended as a guide to future linguistic research in the area. Detailed grammatical and lexical analyses of Maranunggu and Pungupungu have been completed by the author and will be published at a later date.

A table of percentages of shared cognates is presented here, followed by a selected comparative wordlist,<sup>6</sup> since no vocabularies of these languages have, as yet, been published. A peculiar feature revealed by the table of shared cognates is that although some of the percentages are extremely low, the structural similarities militate against the exclusion of the languages in question from the one linguistic group formed by this area.



	<i>Tangural</i>	<i>Narengar</i>	<i>Naredan</i>	<i>Naretyabin</i>	<i>Narithiel</i>	<i>Nganygit</i>	<i>Naramanandji</i>	<i>Tyemeri</i>	<i>Ngengomeri</i>	<i>Nanda</i>	<i>Ame</i>	<i>Naranunggu</i>	<i>Nadjiginy</i>	<i>Pungupungu</i>	<i>Kamor</i>	<i>Natngala</i>	<i>Mullukmulluk</i>	<i>Djeraity</i>	<i>Warrai</i>	<i>Kungarakany</i>	<i>Nageman</i>
<i>Tangural</i>		66.1	78.7	76.9	81.9	74.7	58.2	18.7	19.9	37.3	35.0	41.6	14.0	13.7	13.3	7.1	7.0	9.3	1.9	3.2	3.3
<i>Narengar</i>	66.1		60.3	59.5	59.1	60.1	49.0	18.2	15.0	32.1	39.0	31.7	10.6	11.3	11.3	9.6	6.3	10.7	4.4	4.5	3.2
<i>Naredan</i>	78.7	60.3		87.7	91.3	75.9	60.1	25.5	20.2	43.2	42.9	46.9	16.3	16.5	17.2	13.8	7.3	12.9	5.6	6.5	7.6
<i>Naretyabin</i>	76.9	59.5	87.7		89.1	79.1	60.0	23.7	21.5	45.1	43.5	44.8	16.2	18.2	17.5	11.3	6.6	12.2	6.2	5.8	7.0
<i>Narithiel</i>	81.9	59.1	91.3	89.1		76.5	61.2	24.4	19.6	45.1	45.0	46.6	15.8	17.6	14.9	10.0	8.6	11.5	4.9	3.9	3.3
<i>Nganygit</i>	74.7	60.1	75.9	79.1	76.5		51.6	20.5	17.3	40.1	42.7	39.5	16.4	14.7	15.0	9.5	6.7	12.3	5.6	4.6	7.3
<i>Naramanandji</i>	58.2	49.0	60.1	60.0	61.2	51.6		28.2	27.4	34.9	34.8	43.2	15.1	15.5	18.9	13.6	8.3	11.6	5.2	7.0	7.2
<i>Tyemeri</i>	18.7	16.2	25.5	23.7	24.4	20.5	26.2		77.6	17.5	18.1	21.9	9.2	9.3	13.0	8.6	8.6	11.2	6.2	5.1	9.6
<i>Ngengomeri</i>	19.9	15.0	20.2	21.5	19.6	17.3	27.4	77.6		15.6	16.6	25.8	13.6	10.6	10.0	8.4	7.0	10.9	7.0	6.6	8.0
<i>Nanda</i>	37.3	32.1	43.2	45.1	45.1	40.1	34.9	17.5	15.6		80.0	59.2	16.6	14.6	11.9	11.6	8.1	12.3	5.0	4.5	6.6
<i>Ame</i>	35.0	39.0	42.9	43.5	45.0	42.7	34.8	18.1	16.6	80.0		65.2	17.8	17.4	14.4	9.5	7.5	15.0	6.3	6.6	9.2
<i>Naranunggu</i>	41.6	31.7	46.9	44.8	46.6	39.5	43.2	21.9	25.8	59.2	65.2		20.2	24.4	19.4	16.9	9.1	17.0	6.6	6.5	9.0
<i>Nadjiginy</i>	14.0	10.6	16.3	16.2	15.8	16.4	15.1	9.2	13.6	16.6	17.8	20.2		80.4	15.7	12.6	11.2	15.6	10.6	7.3	6.0
<i>Pungupungu</i>	13.7	11.3	16.5	18.2	17.6	14.7	15.5	9.3	10.6	14.6	17.4	24.2	80.4		20.2	20.0	14.6	20.2	8.6	7.1	8.2
<i>Kamor</i>	13.3	11.3	17.2	17.5	14.9	15.0	18.9	13.0	10.0	11.9	14.4	19.4	15.7	20.2		64.5	25.5	25.9	9.2	15.3	8.9
<i>Natngala</i>	7.1	9.6	13.8	11.3	10.0	9.5	13.6	8.6	8.4	11.6	9.5	16.9	12.6	20.0	64.5		25.0	30.2	8.9	11.2	5.8
<i>Mullukmulluk</i>	7.0	6.3	7.3	6.6	8.6	6.7	8.3	8.6	7.0	8.1	7.5	9.1	11.2	14.6	25.5	25.0		55.2	4.4	7.1	5.9
<i>Djeraity</i>	9.3	10.7	12.9	12.2	11.5	12.3	11.6	11.2	10.9	12.3	15.0	17.0	15.6	20.2	25.9	30.2	55.2		8.9	9.1	5.7
<i>Warrai</i>	1.9	4.4	5.6	6.2	4.9	5.6	5.2	6.2	7.0	5.0	6.3	6.6	10.6	8.6	9.2	8.9	4.4	8.9		12.8	7.1
<i>Kungarakany</i>	3.2	4.5	6.5	5.8	3.9	4.6	7.0	5.1	6.6	4.5	6.6	6.5	7.3	7.1	15.3	11.2	7.1	9.1	12.8		8.0
<i>Nageman</i>	3.3	3.2	7.6	7.0	3.3	7.3	7.2	9.6	8.0	6.6	9.2	9.0	6.0	8.2	8.9	5.8	5.9	5.7	7.1	8.0	

PERCENTAGES OF SHARED COGNATES



# Comparative Word List

	1	2	3	4	5
	<i>head</i>	<i>hair</i>	<i>eyes</i>	<i>nose</i>	<i>ear</i>
1. Tangural	piye	pimær	mīre	yæn	čæŋe
2. Marengar	puŋdīt	mar	mi	yæn	taŋe
3. Tyemeri	dæpe	wičæ	dæmoy	dæši	dæčære
4. Ngengomeri	dæpe	wuĵa	dæmoy	dæče	dæčære
5. Kamor	puĵæ	puĵæmar	miyam	činin	piyawur
6. Wageman	kodar	ladidli	nibulip	kitutal	tarmedal
7. Nganygit	piye	pimær	mīre	yæn	čæŋe
8. Marithiel	piye	pimær	mīre	yæn	čæŋe
9. Mareyabin	piye	pimer	mīre	yæn	čæŋe
10. Maredan	piye	pimær	mīre	yæn	čæŋe
11. Manda	piya	mær	mō	yin	čæŋe
12. Ame	piyæ	mær	mīre	yin	čæŋe
13. Wadjiginy	biĵæ	mæræbiĵæ	mibæ	wiĵa	bibara
14. Pungupungu	pœĵæ	mæræpœĵæ	mibæ	wuĵæ	pibæræ
15. Maranunggu	piya	mær	mīre	yin	čæŋe
16. Maramanandji	pœye	mar	mīre	yæn	čæŋe
17. Mullukmulluk	pundo	pundomæk	numoro	yinin	čawœr
18. Yunggor					
19. Matngala	puĵa	pučæmænæŋ	dun	činin	peyawur
20. Warat					
21. Djeraity	pundu	pundumær	numoro	yinun	muninĵawœr
22. Warrai	antam	meĵa	andum	ange	anganim
23. Kungarakany	pæm	pæm	mibi	kimi	čædl
24. Laragia					

		6	7	8	9	10
		<i>tooth</i>	<i>tongue</i>	<i>shoulder</i>	<i>elbow</i>	<i>hand</i>
1.	Tangural	diyær	ŋalðïreðïre	kare	pipæn	punde
2.	Marengar	dær	ŋïninïŋ	kare	pipæn	punde
3.	Tyemeri	dædir	dæçæn	tæmæber	mïnmïrpïr	dæmæ
4.	Ngengomeri	dædir	ŋalŋipak	dada	dliçiwwul	dæmæ
5.	Kamor	ŋat	ŋaltïretïre	tæwær	dændar	mæmæk
6.	Wageman	nimudal	maŋɣardal	nuŋurdal	čïndirin	nadal
7.	Nganygit	diyær	ŋalðïreðïre	kare	pipæn	punde
8.	Marithiel	diyær	ŋalðïreðïre	kare	pipæn	punde
9.	Maretyabin	diyær	ŋalðïreðïre	tæbæræn	pipæn	punde
10.	Maredan	diyær	ŋalðïreðïre	kare	pipæn	mure
11.	Manda	dir	ŋaldïre	mïnmæ	pændær	neyungo
12.	Ame	dir	ŋaldïre	kara	pændur	nungo
13.	Wadjiginy	diræ	ŋadal	čælmæ	čïn	ŋælæ
14.	Pungupungu	diræ	ŋadal	čælmæ	čïn	ŋælæ
15.	Maranunggu	dir	ŋaldïredïre	kara	pændær	neyungur
16.	Maramanandji	dær	ŋalŋsɣaŋ	kare	pipæn	mure
17.	Mullukmulluk	dit	ŋændel	mændæl	pimïle	næpïl
18.	Yunggor					
19.	Matngala	ŋat	ŋænær	tæwær	dandar	mæmæk
20.	Warat					
21.	Djeraity	dir	ŋændulk	mændœm	pimilu	napulk
22.	Warrai	anlætma	anjæn	anmunak	angunmuŋ	ænnæbæ
23.	Kungarakany	ŋæpmæk	maŋar	tanda	kiykïl	mœ
24.	Laragia					

	11	12	13	14	15
	<i>breasts</i>	<i>back</i>	<i>belly</i>	<i>navel</i>	<i>heart</i>
1. Tangural	yæɲe	tade	maɖe	tædir	mɪrɪrɪm
2. Marɛŋgar	yæŋe	tade	mare	čæɖɛr	mɪrɪrɪm
3. Tyemeri	če	dæɖare	dægæ	dæčsɛrɛ	kækulkul
4. Ngengomeri	čiye	dæɖare	damarde	dæčsɛrɛ	kækulgul
5. Kamor	kuyun	dætɔm	mæn	čœɖur	mændulma
6. Wageman	ɲapun	monɛn	pindal	čučur	wodlwodl
7. Nganygit	yæŋe	tade	wuyan	tæɖɛr	mɪrɪrɪm
8. Marithiel	yæŋe	tade	maɖ	tædir	mɪrɪrɪm
9. Maretyabin	yæŋe	tade	maɖe	tædir	mɪrɪrɪm
10. Maredan	yæŋe	tade	maɖe	tædir	mɪrɪrɪm
11. Manda	yɪŋe	tade	mare	tɪdir	mɪrɪjun
12. Ame	yɪŋe	dædi	mari	tɪdir	mɪrɛjɛn
13. Wadjiginy	wɪŋ	bæbæra	dawara	jœrač	čœnmanaŋ
14. Pungupungu	wɪŋ	raŋ	w næ	čœrač	dœpmadœpma
15. Maranunggu	yɪŋe	dæde	dlur	tɛɖɛr	mɪrɪjun
16. Maramanandji	yæŋe	tade	maɖe	čædir	marɖečæmɛr
17. Mullukmulluk	wɪyæ	payak	pœŋ	čœčœt	mændulma
18. Yunggor					
19. Matngala	mœrmœr	dætɔm	pak	čœɖœr	mændulma
20. Warat					
21. Djeraity	wɪŋ	daŋ	pœŋ	čœčuruk	mændulma
22. Warai	čœčœč	angibæ	anmɪp	anlanjerak	ardoy
23. Kungarakany	koryɔŋ	pɔɖɔ	kubæm	kandal	kogotkot
24. Laragia					

	16	17	18	19	20
	<i>urine</i>	<i>excrete</i>	<i>thigh</i>	<i>leg</i>	<i>knee</i>
1. Tangural	wiḷsɛde	wiyæn	puwa	wɛraɪ	pæŋge
2. Marengar	wide	wæn	pa	waɪ	pæŋge
3. Tyemeri	waga	ŋækɪn	dæbe	dagare	dænɪnʒe
4. Ngengomeri	waga	nɪkɪnmœr	dæbe	dagare	dæsnʒe
5. Kamor	wure	kœn	čære	kærær	pəŋgar
6. Wageman	yɪgalɛn	ŋugun	labali	lagara	pɔndsʔdɛr
7. Nganygit	wuḷḷide	wuyan	lambo	wuraɪ	pæŋge
8. Marithiel	wuysɛde	wuyan	puwa	wuraɪ	pæŋge
9. Maretyabin	wiḷsɛde	wuyæn	puwa	wuraɪ	pæŋge
10. Maredan	wiysɛde	wuyæn	puwa	wuraɪ	pæŋge
11. Manda	aḷawa	wun	lumbo	tar	piŋgar
12. Ame	aḷawa	wun	lumbo	ara	piŋgar
13. Wadjiginy	kæwælæč	guk	bælæm	kæræl	karaŋok
14. Pungupungu	kawalač	kuk	pædlæm	kæræl	miraŋok
15. Maranunggu	aḷawa	wun	tar	ara	piŋgara
16. Maramanandji	wirṭe	pænmoer	pa	wuraɪ	pæræŋge
17. Mullukmulluk	wurɔ	wœn	čæt	wilit	pæŋgæl
18. Yunggor					
19. Matngala	wære	kœn	čære	kar	pəŋgar
20. Warat					
21. Djeraity	wurɔ	wœn	čær	dulk	pæŋgæl
22. Warrai	wul	ŋuk	anʒatot	angara	anbat
23. Kungarakany	wure	puk	mimbir	mo	kundulk
24. Laragia					



	21	22	23	24	25
	<i>foot</i>	<i>skin</i>	<i>fat</i>	<i>blood</i>	<i>bone</i>
1. Tangural	pære	dærepîre	naye	wurkîrîm	mowa
2. Marengar	pære	ɬadebe	alayir	wurkîrîm	balkum
3. Tymeri	dæpîr	agarpure	aleye	pæčæn	ame
4. Ngengomeri	dæbir	agaraburo	adæwe	pučæn	ame
5. Kamor	mær	bar	mœdl	čærɲup	pæč
6. Wageman	matal	kumît	kunagun	labulbul	kubije
7. Nganygit	pære	dærepîre	laye	wulkîrîm	mowa
8. Marithiel	pære	dærepîre	anaye	wulkîrîm	amowa
9. Maretyabin	pære	dærepîre	anaye	wulkîrîm	mowa
10. Maredan	pære	dærepîri	anaye	wulkîrîm	mowa
11. Manda	kumbu	dærepoyɲ	rare	wulkîrîm	mɔ
12. Ame	kumbo	dærebîrip	ræri	purwur	mɔ
13. Wadjiginy	čæt	yæræp	wudæwæl	kawæp	bwik
14. Pungupungu	čæt	yæræp	wœdawæl	kawap	bwik
15. Maranunggu	kumbu	dærepîrip	rære	purwur	mɔ
16. Maramanandji	pære	ædædepîre	adluɲar	wulkîrîm	amma
17. Mullukmulluk	majan	ɲæčidl	milyœ	dawut	næræt
18. Yunggor					
19. Matngala	mær	karala	mœdl	čærurɲep	pæč
20. Warat					
21. Djeraity	mæl	karala	lap	padawɔ	muro
22. Warrai	anɲobæ	anwik	anli	kurač	anmɔ
23. Kungarakany	kičît	kiwæ	kiro	čilpan	kimo
24. Laragia					



	26	27	28	29	30
	<i>man</i>	<i>woman</i>	<i>father</i>	<i>mother</i>	<i>grandmother</i>
1. Tangural	mære	muko	teða	kīla	maŋga
2. Marengar	mæmæ	momo	yita	kila	maŋga
3. Tyemerı	yæde	pālme	ŋača	kala	mæŋgæ
4. Ngengomerı	mipur	pālme	ŋača	ala	mæŋgæ
5. Kamor	čiŋe	pamgun	baŋo	kilaŋŋo	kalaŋŋo
6. Wageman	lagiban	čilemakan	niraŋaŋ	ŋalagulin	ŋalıabuŋu
7. Nganygit	mære	muko	teða	killa	maŋga
8. Marithiel	mære	muko	tiða	kīdla	maŋga
9. Maretyabin	mære	muko	čeða	kīdla	maŋga
10. Maredan	mære	muko	tiga	kidla	maŋga
11. Manda	kando	muko	nila	agila	maŋgale
12. Ame	kandær	muko	nila	ala	makale
13. Wadjiginy	ŋanaŋ	ŋawolaŋ	bapa	kalaŋ	makarŋ
14. Pungupungu	ŋanaŋ	ŋawalaŋ	papalak	kalaŋ	æčæ
15. Maranunggu	kando	pægo	nila	ala	mæŋgale
16. Maramanandji	mære	pæke	ŋača	ala	maŋga
17. Mullukmulluk	yipa	alawar	baŋa	wiyaŋa	æŋæŋa
18. Yunggor					
19. Matngala	čiŋe	kuwarak	baŋgač	kidlaŋ	kawoy
20. Warat					
21. Djeraity	lælambær	alærgur	papaŋa	kalaŋa	ŋeyæčo
22. Warrai	naŋ	alguwulbæ	pibi	pulbul	wæče
23. Kungarakany	kīgirak	lukuriken	ŋiraŋ	karaŋ	wæŋækče
24. Laragia					

		31	32	33	34	35
		<i>policeman</i>	<i>spear</i>	<i>woomera</i>	<i>boomerang</i>	<i>nullanulla</i>
1.	Tangural	dukɾanan	čænde	kalan	kupĩɾɿp	magulpe
2.	Marengar	dukɾanan	čande	kalan	wĩnɿɿgɿp	yæleðawar
3.	Tyemerɪ	wamumur	yawul	yagama	kupurɿp	magulbe
4.	Ngengomeri	wamomɔ	yawul	yagama	kupurɿp	magulbo
5.	Kamor	čayač	kanbe	lagač	čĩmbičĩmbič	magulbo
6.	Wageman	maɾɿman	kanin	maɾɿgalɿ	buran	maɾaɾarin
7.	Nganygit	dukɾanan	čande	kalan	kunɿɿɿp	pæmbæl
8.	Marithiel	dukɾanan	čænde	manbuk	kunɿurɿp	magulbe
9.	Maretyabin	dukɾanan	čænde	kalan	kunɿurɿp	magulbo
10.	Maredan	dukɾanan	čænde	manbuk	kunɿurɿp	magulpe
11.	Manda	dæɾ	čĩnda	mænbuk	wipɿɿgɿp	mĩčĩwur
12.	Ame	dæɾ	čĩnda	mænboek	wipɿɿgɿp	mitiwur
13.	Wadjiginy	wænæn	wælæɾa	kalan	wipɿɿgɿp	langur
14.	Pungupungu	dukmaekæ	wælæɾæ	kalan	wĩpĩɿgɿp	langur
15.	Maranunggu	dukyaɾana	čĩnda	manbuk	wĩpĩɿgɿp	magulba
16.	Maramanandji	dukniɿne	čænde	pureɿɿeč	wĩpĩɿgɿp	magulpa
17.	Mullukmulluk	čæyæčman	čaɾar	yarawa	čĩmbičĩmbič	warawara
18.	Yunggor					
19.	Matngala	čaɿɿp	kanbe	lagap	čĩmbičĩmbič	yimnalana
20.	Warat					
21.	Djeraity	čayačdip	čaɾal	mædur	čĩmbičĩmbič	čændæp
22.	Warrai	aɾamɔɔ	boke	ɿon	buran	warawara
23.	Kungarakany	kaɾalarak	kidawul	pɔndok	buran	warawara
24.	Laragia					



	36	37	38	39	40
	<i>hair-belt</i>	<i>canoe</i>	<i>axe</i>	<i>dilly bag</i>	<i>fire</i>
1. Tangural	pimær	čalwo	malawur	wurgide	čænje
2. Marengar	mar	čaro	malawur	wiride	čænje
3. Tymeri	woyčær	yænīngije	bi	wargarde	yænge
4. Ngengomeri	wuļa	kænægīje	bi	wargudu?	yænge
5. Kamor	mar	wænæ	mæn	kalan	yim
6. Wageman	wayigun	wæne	makurep	kara	kuda
7. Nganygit	pimær	wutiŋge	malawur	wurgide	čænje
8. Marithiel	pimær	čalwo	malawur	wurgide	čænje
9. Maretyabin	pimer	wutiŋge	malawur	wurgide	čænje
10. Maredan	pimær	čalwo	malawur	wurgide	čænje
11. Manda	mær	wutiŋge	malawur	wargade	yimip
12. Ame	kurarer	wutiŋgi	pīriri	wargade	yimip
13. Wadjiginy	bulkaŋ	wutiŋge	ličpuruk	wargade	win
14. Pungupungu	pulkaŋ	winæ	ličpurp	wargade	win
15. Maranunggu	mær	čalwo	mæmæ	wargide	yimip
16. Maramanandji	mar	čalwo	malawur	wurgide	čænje
17. Mullukmulluk	pudur	wænde	walyimba	karer	čæn
18. Yunggor					
19. Matngala	muŋur	wænæ	mæn	karær	yim
20. Warat					
21. Djeraity	purur	wændo	ličpurp	pæmbur	čunjo
22. Warrai	čaman	pamup	čočo	liče	wæk
23. Kungarakany	kililwagay	pamup	wadlyimba	ŋulbuč	poŋo
24. Laragia					



	41	42	43	44	45
	<i>smoke</i>	<i>water</i>	<i>cloud</i>	<i>rainbow</i>	<i>barramundi</i>
1. Tangural	tanggade	wude	wæŋe	tædemæl	amade
2. Marengar	wansrek	wurde	wæŋe	aʔademær	amade
3. Tymeri	tawan	kure	wɔ	aŋemunge	ætælmær
4. Ngengomeri	dawan	kuro	wɔ	aŋamungi	awalanjir
5. Kamor	wæn	wuk	wœŋ	pululoŋ	kœyl
6. Wageman	jænin	waʔan	lɔŋɔn	čagwot	manampan
7. Nganygit	čamo	wude	wæŋe	tædimæl	čandawure
8. Marithiel	čamo	wude	wæŋe	adademæl	amade
9. Maretyabin	čamo	wude	wæŋe	apulipuli	amade
10. Maredan	čamo	wude	wæŋe	aʔædimæl	amade
11. Manda	čumo	wuda	pœra	tarwæn	made
12. Ame	čumo	wuda	pœræ	dædimæn	madi
13. Wadjiginy	wiŋgal	wiyik	guk	bananak	pænnat
14. Pungupungu	wungæl	wik	pærk	pulipuli	pænnat
15. Maranunggu	čomo	wuda	wœŋœ	pulipuli	made
16. Maramanandji	čanʃamo	wurde	wæŋe	čerwin	æmæde
17. Mullukmulluk	wæn	wak	duro	dæpululoŋ	wɔ
18. Yunggor					
19. Matngala	wuygɔr	wuk	pær	puloŋpuloŋ	kœyl
20. Warat					
21. Djeraity	wæn	wak	pærk	pululoŋ	wɔ
22. Warrai	wudl	wik	pamgul	kulunʃe	madukadl
23. Kungarakany		kobæ	wiŋe	čælmowo	watpal
24. Laragia					

	46	47	48	49	50
	<i>sea</i>	<i>river</i>	<i>stone</i>	<i>ground</i>	<i>track</i>
1. Tangural	purajaŋ	diyære	karella	pidlak	tæmæreduk
2. Marengar	kičær	wurde punde	karala	perak	mure kunduk
3. Tymeri	kurungur	dirpædær	pæpe	ŋičir	mumba
4. Ngengomeri	kuričæwæ	kuripædær	pæpe	ŋičir	mumba
5. Kamor	wuk kučuwoy	wukpædær	pawar	yuro	čal
6. Wageman	ŋambač	buraʔan	karadin	kunjan	lawut
7. Nganygit	purajaŋ	pundæje	karella	pidlak	pære
8. Marithiel	purejaŋ	pædær	karedla	pidlak	nælæn
9. Maretyabin	purajaŋ	pædær	karedla	pidlak	pære
10. Maredan	purajaŋ	pædær	karella	pidlak	tæmbæde
11. Manda	pærmæ	paŋande	ŋurin	mænær	ænmae
12. Ame	wutar	pæra	ŋurwin	mænær	ænmae
13. Wadjiginy	ŋalgin	čakar	maŋ	wut	kal
14. Pungupungu	ŋalgin	wikmagat	maŋ	wut	kæl
15. Maranunggu	wutar	pædær	karawala	pidlam	æmæ
16. Maramanandji	wurde nædær	pædær	karawala	wæŋir	nælæn
17. Mullukmulluk	ŋambač	wakwuro	wadlk	pawurk	yære
18. Yunggor					
19. Matngala	kærætil	pædær	pawar	yuro	mær
20. Warat					
21. Djeraity	ŋambač	wuro	wulo	wænje	æro
22. Warrai	čænbadlk	popal	kiire	yul	čap
23. Kungarakany	paba	čirwæk	kæræ	kunjur	pombær
24. Laragia					

		51	52	53	54	55
		<i>dust</i>	<i>sun</i>	<i>moon</i>	<i>star</i>	<i>night</i>
1.	Tangural	pænne	pande	pīngal	wīdle	niče
2.	Marengar	pænne	pande	mīrærmīn	wīdle	niče
3.	Tymeri	baṗun	mire	diwin	ṗanimæ	kulče nīmbe
4.	Ngengomeri	pabun	mīre	diwiṗ	ṗanimær	ṗaniṗeye
5.	Kamor	puruṗ	mærcær	nœdœn	naṗo	ṗoykdip
6.	Wageman	wuṗgur	ṗurun	kakalak	kareṗal	ṗoy'noy'
7.	Nganygit	pæne	pande	pīngal	wīdle	čuwaṗanan
8.	Marithiel	pænne	pande	pīngal	wīdle	čuwaṗanan
9.	Maretyabin	pænne	pande	pīngal	wīdle	čuwaṗanan
10.	Maredan	pænne	pande	pīngal	wīdle	niče
11.	Manda	wuṗir	kæṗmæ	piṗgal	pænæṗaba	ṗupæl
12.	Ame	pœnœ	kaṗmæ	pīngal	pænænṗibæ	ṗupæl
13.	Wadjiginy	bœnaṗ	gæyik	kara	mœrtæ	ṗuraṗa
14.	Pungupungu	pœnaṗ	kayik	kalakkalak	mœrta	ṗurīnṗe
15.	Maranunggu	pœnœ	keyik	alamuṗ	mœrcæ	ṗupær
16.	Maramanandji	pænne	pande	pīngal	yæwi	niče
17.	Mullukmulluk	pulo	mīre	yædlk	nœmœrcæl	puwar
18.	Yunggor					
19.	Matngala	puruṗ	mœrcær	nudun	milan	ṗœyč
20.	Warat					
21.	Djeraity	pulo	miro	yælk	numurudl	poyædo
22.	Warrai	lura	miradl	karaṗ	mœlœbe	ṗečpa
23.	Kungarakany	kunṗu	pit	kænæ	kīmœguṗe	ṗik
24.	Laragia					

		56	57	58	59	60
		<i>tomorrow</i>	<i>today</i>	<i>big</i>	<i>possum</i>	<i>dog</i>
1.	Tangural	ničinane	yæŋe	kapīdl	poyīre	wačæn
2.	Marengar	ničinane	yæŋe	kīdlīŋa	aɓo	wačan
3.	Tyemeri	ŋupananīŋge	dæcaŋe	kæxæ	awuye	wowo
4.	Ngengomeri	wadænige	čawɔɔ	yermīnbade	awuye	wowo
5.	Kamor	pukunuŋ	neyœnuŋ	ælunɔ	bo	čamar
6.	Wageman	kaput	kīčeyan	puluʔman	nudaka	lamara
7.	Nganygit	ničinane	nīmbene	kapīl	puyīre	wačan
8.	Marithiel	ničinane	yæŋe	kapīdl	apoyīre	wæčan
9.	Maretyabin	ničinane	yæŋe	kapīl	abwiyere	wačæn
10.	Maredan	ničinane	yæŋe	kapīl	abwiyere	wayčan
11.	Manda	yarunɔya	yanɔ	pal	parap	mičirim
12.	Ame	yærunɔya	yanɔ	dukanjiye	parap	mičirim
13.	Wadjiginy	yipmæk	ŋar	pamalan	čædæxæč	moyip
14.	Pungupungu	yipmæk	ŋær	pamalan	čajedač	moyip
15.	Maranunggu	yære	kujala	puwal	pap	mi
16.	Maramanandji	ničinane	yanɔ	kapīl	apīri	yidīn
17.	Mullukmulluk	nœyænœ	æmæn	wunædle	wœyœ	moyip
18.	Yunggor					
19.	Matngala	neganuŋ	kamo	kunuwaran	bo	čamar
20.	Warata					
21.	Djeraity	nunɔyo	æpika	wudælo	wœyœ	moweyip
22.	Warrai	lɔrewɔ	wapelak	amojīlk	wuɟa	ŋire
23.	Kungarakany	čabe	kuwanje	kirabul	wiɟu	lirmi
24.	Laragia					



	61	62	63	64	65
	<i>tail</i>	<i>meat</i>	<i>snake</i>	<i>red kangaroo</i>	<i>porcupine</i>
1. Tangural	yære	awo	akowan	waʃuwaran	miride
2. Marengar	yære	awo	akwan	awardewan	ameride
3. Tyemeri	akime	kago	æbængo	amače	aʃanebipe
4. Ngengomeri	dapur	kago	abængo	amače	aʃanebiɸi
5. Kamor	čirin	piɸæk	piɸam	čayir	mīdlk
6. Wageman	lagirin	laman	durin	yunumburgu	laganim
7. Nganygit	yare	awo	kabul	pəran	mīride
8. Marithiel	yære	awo	amalika	awəʃuwuran	ameride
9. Maretyabin	ayære	awo	amaliika	awaduwaran	ameride
10. Maredan	yære	awo	amaliika	awaduwaran	æmeride
11. Manda	yire	awa	damunu	manark	mobuninga
12. Ame	yire	awa	dæminæ	manark	nīmininač
13. Wadjiginy	kalpæ	mæjæm	kulgamalan	muʃ	nīmininač
14. Pungupungu	kælpæ	mæjæm	walan	kænga	mænɛɲɛč
15. Maranunggu	yire	awa	awamala	manark	mænɛɲɛč
16. Maramanandji	yære	awo	æmæle	ayɛme	æmeride
17. Mullukmulluk	wæmœ	dæ	ɲunʃul	čæyœt	mænɛɲɛč
18. Yunggor					
19. Matngala	čirip	piɸa	ɲupbœr	čayɛr	mænɛɲɛč
20. Warat					
21. Djeraity	wumo	dæ	čalala	mandurk	manɛɲɛč
22. Warrai	anlan	warj	pælam	čanip	kuwaran
23. Kungarakany	kigimbun	minʃak	kibænge	čugočulmo	kogander
24. Laragia					



	66	67	68	69	70
	<i>emu</i>	<i>crow</i>	<i>goanna</i>	<i>blue tongue lizard</i>	<i>mosquito</i>
1. Tangural	mučir	awak	mundin̄ir	wiyære	winnadl
2. Marengar	amučir	awak	awoyidl	awære	aʃimbæk
3. Tyemeri	ɲurp	awaŋge	æmæŋip̄	<del>æbære</del>	abune
4. Ngengomeri	kɔmɔɛnʃil	awak	mæŋip̄	æbære	abune
5. Kamor	næwɔet	wan̄gar	arap̄	p̄irir	wuræn
6. Wageman	kanan̄anjan	wakwak	walan̄ja	kun̄arak	ɲiraʔlin
7. Nganygit	mučir	wak	munden̄er	wiyære	winnal
8. Marithiel	amučir	awak	amanden̄er	awiyære	awinnadl
9. Maretyabin	amučir	awak	amunden̄ir	awiyære	awinnal
10. Maredan	amučir	awak	amundiŋir	awiyære	awinnal
11. Manda	ɲurʃe	wak	ɲaran	wiri	pute
12. Ame	ɲurʃe	wak	ɲaran	wiri	pute
13. Wadjiginy	ɲærɛn	wak	ɲaran	bwikmidan̄	wæran̄
14. Pungupungu	ɲæræčul	wak	ɲaran	wirič	wæran̄
15. Maranunggu	ɲurʃe	awawak	ɲaran	wure	pote
16. Maramanandji	kumurun̄jen	amælkir	amoyčen̄er	æbære	abuče
17. Mullukmulluk	č̄inburat	wan̄ḡir	č̄erip̄	kumugut	wæn̄nen
18. Yunggor					
19. Matngala	næwɔet	wan̄gar	arap̄	p̄irir	wæran̄
20. Warat					
21. Djeraity	ɲærɛp̄	wan̄gur	č̄ep̄	peret	wæn̄jun
22. Warrai	ɲurip̄	wagæ	lalip̄	walmadatato	ɲadl
23. Kungarakany	kulpip̄	wogor	kæwæn	kær	ɲæ
24. Laragia					



		71	72	73	74	75
		<i>sugar-bag</i>	<i>camp</i>	<i>black</i>	<i>white</i>	<i>red</i>
1.	Tangural	čæmææ	nidin	čikīm	bogam	čidīnwīdl
2.	Marengar	awapīn	wuye	čikam	bogam	panetirŋar
3.	Tyemeri	pīŋgīlja	dædæ	čipma	bwimangare	pīlpīlŋīne
4.	Ngengomeri	puŋgudlu?	dædær	čipma	boymæm	pīlbīlŋīne
5.	Kamor	wamææ	dak	wakpara	puŋma	pirpma
6.	Wageman	panaŋin	laʼan	ŋomælæma	ŋodewuma	nuwirilma
7.	Nganygit	čamara	nidin	čikīm	pæjir	wurewure
8.	Marithiel	čæmææ	nidin	čikīm	bogam	wurewure
9.	Maretyabin	čæmææ	nidin	čikīm	bogam	wurewure
10.	Maredan	čæmææ	nidīn	čikīm	abogam	kanetirŋal
11.	Manda	kogun	yæya	čuŋara	bi	wurewure
12.	Ame	kogun	yæya	čuŋara	bi	wurewure
13.	Wadjiginy	činæp	rak	kalalk	baybaymalaŋ	wirewire
14.	Pungupungu	činip	ræk	kalalk	baybaymalaŋ	wurewure
15.	Maranunggu	kogun	wæwæ	čipmæ	kapaboy	woyčpīn
16.	Maramanandji	pīŋgīlja	yīdlībe	čikīm	kīŋjīnboy	birkīm
17.	Mullukmulluk	pijak	dæk	eyīkeyik	puŋma	widma
18.	Yunggor					
19.	Matngala	wæmææ	dak	wakwara	tamarma	pirpma
20.	Warat					
21.	Djeraity	ŋæčæn	dæk	eyukeyuk	tamalma	witma
22.	Warrai	bøk	læ	angujiko	andoroko	anbikpitu
23.	Kungarakany	miło	lok	kijurkmæ	wærkwærk	tililma
24.	Laragia					

		76	77	78	79	80
		<i>one</i>	<i>two</i>	<i>when?</i>	<i>what?</i>	<i>who?</i>
1.	Tangural	ŋin̄je	čičukune	kumænbæ	nin̄jæ	ŋin̄imbæ
2.	Marengar	ŋin̄je	čičuk	kumænbæ	yipæ	ŋin̄imbæ
3.	Tymeri	wokumæ	fagare	æčæ	čagane	kænæ
4.	Ngengomeri	wuŋgumæ	wagare	æčæ	čagane	kænæ
5.	Kamor	næmbayo	palpmuro	anapmiye	anjanuŋ	nuwun
6.	Wageman	nuŋaridl	larima	čambay	panæŋa	paremælæ
7.	Nganygit	ŋinge	čičukune	kumænbæ	an̄ja	ŋin̄imba
8.	Marithiel	ŋin̄je	čičukune	kumunbæ	nin̄ja	ŋin̄imba
9.	Maretyabin	ŋin̄je	čičukune	kumænbæ	nin̄jæ	ŋin̄imba
10.	Maredan	ŋin̄je	čičukune	kumænbæya	nin̄jæ	yin̄imba
11.	Manda	ŋande	meyida	mœndœnœ	mændæ	amba
12.	Ame	ŋandi	meyija	mœndœ	æme	aba
13.	Wadjiginy	ŋan̄jič	bakatamalan̄	ænæp	pinič	naga
14.	Pungupungu	ŋan̄jič	parkatan̄gæp	anikinæ	pinič	naga
15.	Maranunggu	ŋan̄dawap	meyidip	mœndœto	an̄je	aba
16.	Maramanandji	ŋæn̄jebæ	pipede	kum̄inbæ	manan̄je	k̄in̄imbæ
17.	Mullukmulluk	yanak̄ŋa	wæræna	amanæle	n̄igidæ	eyen
18.	Yunggor					
19.	Matngala	næmbeyo	kurin̄jeyo	anep̄imbedip	an̄ja	nuŋup
20.	Warat					
21.	Djeraity	yawunuka	wærunuka	ŋædekælædip	n̄igidæ	an̄on
22.	Warrai	an̄jærɛp	keraŋludl	ambawayen	pipaŋ	abɛŋ
23.	Kungarakany	waŋabuŋ	kičaraba	yænwap	ŋiŋgay	ærbæŋga
24.	Laragia					

	81	82	83	84	85
	<i>I</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>grass</i>	<i>vegetable food</i>
1. Tangural	yegen	nap	naŋ	palle	miye
2. Marengar	yin	nip	naŋ	pare	miye
3. Tyemeri	ŋaie	pipi	næm	wuro	meye
4. Ngengomeri	ŋaie	pipi	næm	wur	miye
5. Kamor	ŋurɔnuŋ	nunɣornuŋ	kuna	wæn	mæye
6. Wageman	ŋaguŋ	ŋiguŋ	nungegan	wolon	taŋapin
7. Nganygit	yegen	nap	naŋje	palle	miye
8. Marithiel	yigen	nap	naŋ	wære	miye
9. Maretyabin	yegen	nap	naŋ	wære	miye
10. Maredan	yegen	nap	naŋ	wære	miye
11. Manda	ŋap	nina	nunɔ	yæœ	miya
12. Ame	ŋæp	nina	nagurin	yæœ	miya
13. Wadjiginy	ŋaʃa	kænæ	ʃamoyič	wærak	mænæp
14. Pungupungu	ŋæʃæ	kænæ	čamoyič	wærak	mænæp
15. Maranunggu	ŋap	nina	nanguŋ	wæœ	meya
16. Maramandji	yegen	nap	naŋ	wære	meye
17. Mullukmulluk	ŋa	waŋare	yændœn	wæne	mi
18. Yunggor					
19. Matngala	ŋuro	waŋare	kuna	wæn	miye
20. Warat					
21. Djeraity	ŋa	nip	yændœn	wæœ	miyo
22. Warrai	pæk	ŋup	agala	čitpam	moya
23. Kungarakany	ŋirba	ŋipaba	kipbaba	ŋowo	mæy
24. Laragia					

		86	87	88	89	90
		<i>tree</i>	<i>leaf</i>	<i>pandanus</i>	<i>ironwood</i>	<i>ripe</i>
1.	Tangural	tawur	marir	midæn	mawup	wiyæpme
2.	Marengar	tawur	marir	midæn	čæwe	wæpme
3.	Tyemeri	yæwær	mæriŋge	yæriŋe	mawup	mibin
4.	Ngengomeri	yawur	miriŋge	yærge	mawup	mibin
5.	Kamor	yim	wurær	čaŋača	pawič	damgane
6.	Wageman	wurin	purunjulīn	pōndan	næran	mabaŋ
7.	Nganygit	tawur	muliŋe	miđan	mawup	woyapme
8.	Marithiel	tawur	mulīŋe	midæn	mawup	wuyæpme
9.	Maretyabin	tawur	mulīŋe	miđan	mawup	woyapme
10.	Maredan	tawur	muliŋe	čaŋača	mawup	wiyæpme
11.	Manda	tæwær	kalgāl	yara	mawup	wupmæ
12.	Ame	tawar	kalgāl	yæra	mawup	wupmæ
13.	Wadjiginy	win	kalkal	pīŋarač	mælæ	baramuŋ
14.	Pungupungu	win	kalkal	nurač	mælæ	paramuŋ
15.	Maranunggu	tawar	kalgāl	yæra	mawup	wupmo
16.	Maramanandji	θawur	yiren	čiŋe	mawup	mibæpmir
17.	Mullukmulluk	čæn	dæmbæl	murōmuro	pawit	mærjær
18.	Yunggor					
19.	Matngala	yim	dæmbæl	čaŋača	pawit	pirpma
20.	Warat					
21.	Djeraity	čurjo	wær	naro	ælurk	damberæmæ
22.	Warrai	yumbal	mala	mærip	lærwalako	anjołoŋ
23.	Kungarakany	pupjo	mala	pæwar	nažilirk	wowæl
24.	Laragia					



		91	92	93	94	95
		<i>good</i>	<i>bad</i>	<i>blind</i>	<i>deaf</i>	<i>saliva</i>
1.	Tangural	kate	wĩnjæne	kulluk	ŋamama	čidærwil
2.	Marengar	kate	wĩnjæn	mǐdle	ambutaŋ	wurdenaŋar
3.	Tyemeri	yubo	wulæk	palaknim	ŋamama	čarawo
4.	Ngengomeri	yubo	wulæk	taraworo	waŋamama	čæræwul
5.	Kamor	kunburip	kuwaruk	wup	ɲaba	tak
6.	Wageman	maman	liwačundun	nibulgaraŋ	lawurman	tagelin
7.	Nganygit	kate	wĩnjæne	kulluk	ŋamama	čǐdalwidl
8.	Marithiel	kate	wĩnjæne	kudlik	ŋamama	čǐdalwǐdl
9.	Maretyabin	kate	wĩnjæne	kudlik	ŋamama	čǐdalwǐl
10.	Maredan	kate	wĩnjæne	kudlik	ŋamama	čǐdalwǐl
11.	Manda	nadla	wæjir	piyamo	ŋæmæmæ	diribæl
12.	Ame	nælæ	wæjir	kulluk	ŋamæmæ	dirbæl
13.	Wadjiginy	čarako	čalkma	kulyuk	ŋamama	wudak
14.	Pungupungu	čarako	čalkma	kuluk	ŋamama	wudak
15.	Maranunggu	nadla	wæræk	kuluk	ŋæmæmæ	diralk
16.	Maramanandji	agate	wurak	mǐričara	ŋamama	čædalue
17.	Mullukmulluk	yunbayan	yinat	wupak	ɲabo	čalǐlk
18.	Yunggor					
19.	Matngala	kunburič	kuwaro	wup	ɲaba	tak
20.	Warat					
21.	Djeraity	munbayen	munæto	wup	ŋamama	čalulk
22.	Warrai	anliwo	awaro	ʝæmipo	awurime	kĩjanip
23.	Kungarakany	kĩmæk	kiričær	murgun	čarawač	čonær
24.	Laragia					



## NOTES

1. A. Capell, *Linguistic Survey of Australia*, Sydney 1965.
2. Father Flynn, Manuscripts at University of Sydney, Department of Anthropology.
3. W.E.H. Stanner, *Oceania* III, 4.
4. S.A. Wurm and D.C. Laycock, *The Question of Language and Dialect in New Guinea*, XXXII, 2.
5. A. Capell, op. cit.
6. A slightly skewed picture is presented by the comparative wordlist, as this represents only a selection of the items compared in formulating the cognate percentages.